TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	18 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, per year.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not inserted with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,
114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHTEEN CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c. &c. in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.
JAY COOKE,
Dec. 4, 1862.—3m Subscription Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.35 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.30 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5.15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3.35 and $2.80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 8 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CARBON at 5.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 6.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 3.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CARBON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Sp- All the above Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	EXPRESS	ACCOMMODATION	STATIONS	EASTWARD. ACCOMMODATION	EXPRESS	MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 17	.....	.....	Mt. Union.....	.....	.....	1 58
5 27	.....	.....	Mt. Union.....	11 46	.....	1 50
5 55	.....	.....	Mapletown.....	.....	.....	1 21
6 12	.....	.....	Node Creek.....	.....	.....	1 11
5 59	7 14	6 50	9 05 Huntingdon..	11 07	5 31	1 52
6 18	.....	.....	Petersburg..	10 54	.....	12 47
6 27	.....	.....	Butts.....	.....	.....	12 39
6 33	.....	.....	6 33 Spruce Creek..	10 43	.....	12 25
6 49	.....	.....	Birmingham..	.....	.....	12 18
6 55	.....	.....	6 55 Tyrone.....	10 18	.....	12 10
7 08	.....	.....	Tipton.....	.....	.....	12 00
7 14	.....	.....	Logan's.....	.....	.....	11 53
7 19	.....	.....	7 19 Bell's Mills..	10 07	.....	11 47
7 40	8 20	7 25	Altoona.....	9 50	4 05	11 25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
Lv 5 40	Lv 7 20	Huntingdon.....	Ar 12 30	Ar 9 14
1 00	7 40	McConnellstown.....	12 10	8 49
4 08	7 45	Pleasant Grove.....	11 55	8 41
4 24	8 01	Marklesburg.....	11 40	8 25
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run.....	11 20	8 13
4 45	8 25	Rough & Ready.....	11 20	8 05
4 53	8 40	Cove.....	11 10	7 50
5 01	8 44	Fisher's Summit....	11 00	7 42
5 20	Ar 9 00	Saxton.....	10 50	Lv 7 20
5 20	Lv 9 10	Saxton.....	Ar	7 20
5 45	9 35	Riddlesburg.....	10 25	6 50
Ar 5 55	Ar 9 45	Hopewell.....	Lv 10 15	Lv 6 40
.....	Lv 9 10	Saxton.....	Ar 10 50	.....
.....	9 32	Coalmont.....	10 30	.....
.....	9 40	Crawford.....	10 25	.....
.....	Ar 10 00	Dudley.....	Lv 10 15	.....
		[Broad Top City].....		

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bethleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$47. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at D. P. GWINN'S if you want fashionable Goods

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863. NO. 37.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, February 20, 1863.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

[For the Globe.]

THE TRAVELS OF THE 53D REGT. PA. VOLS,

BY P. L. S., CO. C, 53D REGT. P. V.

'Tis most eight months since I left home,—
The time seems short to me:
I've travelled since that time, for miles,
On rivers, land and sea.

When first to Harrisburg I came,
I there did learn to drill;
Our Captain applications made
A regiment to fill.

Our Company was letter'd C;
The rest were A, and B,
And I, and F, and H, and K,
And E, and G, and B.

These companies, ten, when on parade
Could march just at the word;
I none could see there to exceed
The gallant Fifty-third.

November ninth, at eight o'clock,
A. M., we took the train
To *Washington*; away we sped,
Not long there to remain.

But 'cross the Tomac, deep and wide;
Where "ebbs and flows the tide,"
With merry hearts, away we marched
To Old Virginia's side.

Two miles from Alexandria,
All winter we did lay;
Till orders from our Gen'ral came,
That we must march away.

'Twas March the tenth, at break of day,
With spirits light and gay,
To M'nassa, straight, through rain and mud,
Like heroes marched away.

The frighten'd rebs, at our approach,
Confused with terror, ran;
We took possession of the place,
And never lost a man.

To *Warrenton, then*, next we went,
And routed them from there;
They 'cross the Rappahannock fled,—
For stand they never dare.

At Warrenton we did remain
Till April first, and then
To M'nassa we returned again,
And there we took a train.

To Alexandria we did run,
Where num'rous steamers lay,
Just ready for to take us off—
But where, I couldn't say.

'Twas April fourth we did embark,
As you shall shortly hear,
On th' Robert Morris, large and stout;
Away then we did steer.

Down the Potomac's famous stream
Sailed our steamer gay,
Till April sixth at break of day,
We reached the briny bay,

Where raging billows furious roll,
And tempest winds do sweep;
The Robert Morris ploughed through
The dark and briny deep.

To Fortress Monroe we did steer,
New orders to obtain;
One hour at anchor we did lay,
Then we moved off again.

To Ship-point then our course we took,
Where we did disembark
On the seventh day of April, just
About eight miles from York.

Expecting there our foes to meet,
But ah! it wasn't long
Ere the rebs found the Yankee force
For them was most too strong.

'Twas midnight on the third of May
We heard their cannons roar.
But ere another day did dawn,
We could not hear them more.

On Sunday morn the stars and stripes
Upon their forts did wave,
Which ever more shall cheer the hearts
Of the noble, free and brave.

To Richmond next the wretches went,
Where all their faint hopes lie,
And swear before they will give up,
That every man will die.

As they fall back, we do advance,
And now we're face to face,
In front of Richmond with our foes,
Each fighting for that place.

At Fair Oaks on the first of June,
We had a bloody fight,
Our motto 'twas to "Never give up"
While fighting for the right.

Disputed still we hold the ground
Of Fair Oaks bloody field,
Where many a gallant soldier fell,
And many another reeled.

Our General now is working out
With energy and skill,
His plans to conquer Richmond soon,
And give the rebs their fill.

Falmouth, Va.

[For the globe.]

SERMON, NO. 3.

BY THE UNKNOWN.

"He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must tarry the grinding."

Great achievements cannot be effected by hasty means. The most wonderful works of art, both in ancient and modern times, have been those which were accomplished by slow and tedious steps; the advancement was always gradual but steady, until finally a work would be finished which should elicit the admiration of the world. "Rome was not built in a day," neither must we expect to accomplish any great undertaking without being compelled to endure a most laudable deal of patience. It appears to be the fault of modern progression that it lacks patience and untiring perseverence. Everything must be done rapidly or not at all. The wonders of steam are applied to all difficult undertakings, and if the hindrance is not at once removed by this means, the work is abandoned as impossible. If difficulties do not yield to mighty and sudden power, it is not supposed possible that long and persevering efforts can prove more successful.

Besides this manifest defect of modern progress, men are decidedly unwilling to begin any work however great or useful it may be, which cannot be finished during their life-time. And on this account, all attempts at effecting anything worthy of admiration, are comparatively on a very limited scale. In architecture, for instance, we are far behind those of former generations, when external grandeur is considered. We make a greater display of fancy, it is true, in the decorations of our edifices, but when the mightiest works of modern art are compared with those gigantic structures of antiquity, the former sink into insignificance. Where will you find a work of modern date to compare in grandeur with the Coliseum at Rome, which stands

"A noble wreck in ruinous perfection,"

whose mighty walls look down with contempt upon our frail and *selfish* structures? Where will you find a set of men who would be willing to undertake a work which would not be finished until years and years after they themselves were slumbering in the dust? None in these latter days would consent to begin a work of art which he could not live to see completed. In this respect, men of wealth who could easily afford to contribute largely to such an achievement, are as selfish as he who will not plant an orchard because its fruits can only be enjoyed by others.

But this is not the only department in which men are unwilling "to tarry the grinding." Even in *manufacturing* books, most of our authors are impatient and headlong. Literary works nowadays are not only printed by steam, but, judging from their superficial contents, seem to have been written *by steam*. Every young pet who can write at all, thinks of course he must write a book, and forthwith he makes the bold attempt. But if the task becomes more and more difficult, he only strives the harder—dragging his stubborn pen with mighty *pulls* toward the wished for *end*. The idea never crosses his mind that, perhaps he is not yet fitted for so responsible an undertaking, and better wait until experience has given him time to "grind" and turn to account the little knowledge he already possesses. Onward he goes, turning a deaf ear to the admonition which comes in thundering tones from the classic Muse—

"Nec, quod fugit, sectare."

If the young *genius* would only wait until his powers are fully developed, and would look around him for facts, before he begins "his book," it is to be hoped there would be less trash and more solid and readable substance in its contents, than we find in the majority of latter-day productions. Besides this, authors are in too great a hurry to get before the public. Impatience makes them careless whether their books are worthy of being read or not. What a great safeguard would it be against this fault, and what a relief to the *eyes* of the public, if all authors would follow the rule of Horace, and lay aside their productions for *nine years* before correcting them!—But we suppose this flood of intelligence must be endured and swallowed down, as it would be impossible by persuasion to restrain an author who is resolved.

—"In spite
Of nature and his stars, to write."

Such, then, is the result of impatience in literature as well as in art. We have an abundance of material, but through an unwillingness to write for its proper preparation, it is thrown together in a very careless manner.—The "wheat" is not ground, and, in consequence, the "cake" is very indifferent. The remedy for all these defects is, for men to be considerate and prudent. Let the young be more cautious and reserved when about to begin their career in life, and not be in too great a hurry to get upon the stage. They should remember that it makes no difference how *late* they appear before the public, so that they come prepared. The star at its first appearance is not generally the brightest, but grows brighter and brighter as darkness deepens round. So, the young man's renown and importance will increase in proportion as the shades of experience make his pathway dark. As surrounding circumstances form a contrast, so the brilliancy of his fame will increase, and when occasion offers, his glory will shine as did the star of Washington upon the dark back-ground of the Revolution.

SERMON NO. 4.

BY THE UNKNOWN.

"By our ears, our hearts oft tainted be."

The connections between the ear and the heart, though not clearly understood, is nevertheless manifestly real. The heart, or in other words, the affections, is partly supplied with sentiments by means of the ear, just as a lake is partly supplied with water by a river running into it. If this water is foul and polluted, the lake will be affected in proportion. In like manner, if the sentiments conveyed to the heart through the ear, are impure and vulgar, the affections will inevitably be tainted in a similar degree. Now we do not say this is the only channel leading to the affections, but it is certainly a principal and a very ready one, and to avoid contamination from this source, we must close our ears to every kind of impurity; we must turn away from the vulgar narrative as from a loathsome spectacle. Nothing must be listened to, which an innocent girl would blush to hear. To give attention to immoral words, is to expose ourselves to a very corrupting influence, and to one whose power is not *easily resisted*. By *mixing* in company where vulgar and impure language is used, a vicious taste is unconsciously formed, and by indulging a vicious taste, the victim of temptation is led from one degree of immorality to another, until finally he sinks into the darkest depths of degradation. There are few, yea, very few, who entirely escape the corrupting influences which taint the innocence of youth. The vast majority very early imbibe the nauseous sentiments which float upon the degraded lips of society like skunk upon the water's surface. The youthful ear drinks in licentious expressions conveyed to it from without, and the heart naturally prone to evil, is very soon polluted by their subtle influence. The mind dwells with involuntary delight upon the train of impure ideas thus inevitably set in motion, and the young man with passions thus aroused, is hurried on to a miserable and disgraceful exit from his worthless career.

But on the contrary, what a far different picture does he present, who, from his earliest childhood, has been taught to turn away his ear from the reception of impure words. His innocent heart remains uncorrupted, and the simplicity and purity of childhood, is nurtured up into stern morality of rigorous manhood. What a pleasure it is to meet with such an one, and how delightful to enjoy the company of such a being, whose value, like that of diamonds, is enhanced by the scarceness. I once knew a youth of this character, who had evidently escaped the usual corruptions of boyhood; he was a classmate at College and I remember that he was respected above all his companions. He was manly and dignified, and yet there was a degree of simplicity and childlike innocence about him, which rendered his character quite fascinating. All this was the result of his having been brought up free from impurity and youthful contamination; and this innocence may be retained by all who will remember that "by our ears, our hearts oft tainted be."

How great then is the guilt of such parents as permit their children to mix with any sort of companions whatever; being perfectly careless whether they go with the moral or the vicious. Or more correctly speaking, they do not take proper measures to keep them out of vicious company, for there are very few parents who would not wish their children to be brought up in innocence and pure morality. The child, thus allowed to take its own course and mingle with those whose words even in common *conversation*, are often so vulgar and shocking as to repel at first, him who is unaccustomed to hear such language, will soon be made acquainted with the obscene phrases which dwell upon the lips of the impure. The affections will then be tainted, and, perhaps, irrecoverably corrupted, and the unrestrained child will grow up into the dissolute youth. The passions, being prematurely called forth by the mind in dwelling upon the thoughts suggested to it by impure words heard in vulgar company, will urge him on, like hateful Harpies, from one vice to another of darker dye. The heart once tainted, and the mind once filled with impure images can never be totally divested of them.—There may be a partial return to the path of virtue, but its brightness will, ever and anon, be obscured by the dark clouds of passion which will continually arise from their *former* resting place. The victim of past indulgence will be compelled to struggle hard against each returning tide, which will periodically claim its accustomed gratification. And he will never be able to recover that perfect innocence which was lost in childhood. He may desire and yearn after it, but will always be unable to attain it. The simplicity of boyhood when once lost, is never obtained again, and licentious manhood must reflect in anguish o'er the lapse of heedless youth. But when the old *age of a life* spent in vice shall have arrived, how torturing will be the pictures presented by the mind as it looks back over the career of youth. The pain will be too intense for the intellect to endure as it thinks upon

"The hopeless past, the hasting future driven,
Too quickly on to guess of hell or heaven;
Deeds, thoughts, and words, perhaps remembered not,
So keenly felt that hour, but never forgot;
Things light or lovely in their *usual time*,
But now to stern reflection such a crime;
The withering sense of evil unrevealed,
Not unknowing less because the more concealed,
All, in a word, from which all eyes must start,
That opening sepulchre the naked heart,
Bares with its buried woes, till Pride awake,
To snatch the mirror from the soul—and break."

COALMONT, Pa.

Noble Letter from Gen. Rosecrans.

On Tuesday last, in the Ohio Legislature, a message was received from the Governor, inclosing the following letter from General Rosecrans:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Murfreesboro, Tenn. Feb. 3, 1863.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

The resolution of thanks passed by your honorable body to the Army of the Cumberland, its commanding General and his staff, has been duly received, and published to the troops of this command. On behalf of all, I return you our heartfelt thanks.

This is, indeed, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws—nay, for national existence—against those who have despised our honest friendship, deceived our just hopes, and driven us to defend our country and our homes. By foul and willful slanders on our motives and intentions, persistently repeated, they have arrayed against us our own fellow-citizens, bound to us by the triple ties of consanguinity, geographical position and commercial interest.

Let no man among us be base enough to forget this, or fool enough to trust an oligarchy of traitors to their friends, to civil liberty and human freedom.—Voluntary exiles from home and friends, for the defence and safety of all, we long for the time when gentle peace shall again spread her wings over our land; but we know no such blessing is possible while the unjust and arbitrary power of the rebel leaders confronts and threatens us. Crafty as the fox, cruel as the tiger, they cried "no coercion," while preparing to strike us. Bully like, they proposed to fight us, because they said they could whip five to one, and now, when driven back, they whine out "no invasion," and promise us of the West permission to navigate the Mississippi, if we will be "good boys," and do as they bid us.

Whenever they have the power, they drive before them into their ranks the Southern people, and they would also drive us. Trust them not. Were they able they would invade and destroy us without mercy. Absolutely assured of these things, I am amazed that any one could think of "peace on any terms." He who entertains the sentiments is fit *only to be a slave*; he who utters it at this time, is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men. When the power of the unscrupulous rebel leaders is removed, and the people are free to consider and act for their own interests, which are common with ours, under this Government, there will be no great difficulty in fraternization. Between our tastes and social life there are fewer differences than between those of the people of the Northern and Southern Provinces of England or Ireland.

Hoping the time may speedily come when the power of the perfidious and cruel tyrant of this rebellion having been overthrown, a peace may be laid on the broad foundation of national unity and equal justice to all, under the Constitution and laws, I remain your fellow-citizen,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

DIARIES for 1863, are for sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

Stirring Address to the Democracy of Indiana.

The following stirring appeal has been addressed to the Democracy of Indiana by their companions-in-arms in Arkansas:

Having a deep interest in the future glory and welfare of our country, and believing that we occupy a position in which we can see the effects of the political struggles at home upon the hopes and fears of the rebels, we deem it to be our duty to speak to you openly and plainly in regard to the same.

The rebels of the South are leaning on the Northern Democracy for support, and it is unquestionably true that unjustifiable opposition to the Administration is "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." While it is the duty of patriots to oppose the usurpation of power, it is alike their duty to avoid captious criticisms, that might create the very evils which they attempt to avoid.

The name of Democrat, associated with all that is bright and glorious in the history of the past, is being sullied and disgraced by demagogues, who are appealing to the lowest prejudices and passions of our people. We have nothing to expect from the South, and nothing to hope, without their conquest. They are now using their money freely, to subsidize the press and politicians of the North, and with what effect, the tone of some of our journals, and the speeches of some of our leaders, too plainly and painfully testify.

We see with deep solicitude and regret that there is an undercurrent in Indiana tending toward a coalition of the Northwest with the South against the Eastern States. Be not deceived. Pause, for the love you bear your country, and reflect. This movement is only a rebel scheme in disguise, that would involve you, alike with themselves, in the crime of rebellion, and bring to your own hearthstones the desolation of a French revolution.—Separation on either side, with peace in the future, is impossible, and we are compelled by self-interest, by every principle of honor, and every impulse of manhood, to bring this unholy contest to a successful termination.

What! admit that we are whipped? That twenty-three millions of northern men are unequal to nine millions of the South? Shame on the State that would entertain so disgraceful a proposition! Shame upon the Democrat who would submit to it, and raise his cowardly voice and claim that he was an Indianian! He and such dastards, with their offspring, are fit "mudsills" upon which should be built the lordly structure of their Southern aristocracy! And with whom would this unholy alliance be formed? With men who have forgotten their fathers, their oaths, their country, and their God; with guerillas, cotton-burners; with those who force every male inhabitant of the South capable of bearing arms into the field, though starving wives and babes are left behind! Men who persecute and hang, or drive from their lines, every man, woman, and child who will not fall down and worship the Southern god. And yet free-born men of our State will sympathize with such tyrants, and dare even to dream of coalition! Indiana's proud and loyal legions number at least seventy thousand effective men in the field, and, as with one great heart, we know they would repudiate all unholy combinations tending to the dismemberment of our Government.

In this dark hour of our country's trial, there is but one road to success and peace, and that is, *to be as firmly united for our Government as the rebels are against it.* Small differences of opinion amount to nothing in this grand struggle for a nation's existence. Do not place even one straw in the way, and remember that every word you speak to encourage the South, nerves the arm and strikes the blow which is aimed at the heart's blood of our brothers and kindred.

ALVIN P. HOVEY, Brig. General,
WILLIAM T. SPICELY, Col. 34th Ind.,
WILLIAM E. MCLEAN, Col. 43d Ind.,
GEO. P. MCGINNIS, Col. 11th Ind.,
JAMES R. SLACK, Col. 47th Ind.

HELENA, Ark., Feb. 2, 1863.

A Patriotic Address.

Colonel Peyton delivered before the Continental Cavalry, at Camp Metcalf, near Haddonfield, N. J., the following sound, spirited and patriotic address:

Soldiers: I must no longer withhold from you the fact that the time to complete this regiment (180th P. V.) known as the Continental Cavalry, will expire on Monday, the 16th inst., on which occasion our military connection will be severed, perhaps forever. Your patient forbearance in camp, during the past dreary winter months, assures me of your fixed determination to do your duty in the field, where be assured, for your honorable distinction, my best wishes will ever follow and abide with you. I called this regiment the Continental, under the hope that it would not be disbanded as long as we have a foreign or domestic foe in any of the States, provinces, or peninsulas on the continent.

Our inevitable destiny is one Great Government, which shall be the fear, hope, and admiration of the world. Our unnatural foe, the people of the South, are already sickening with the false delusions of foreign flatterers, and we, too, have long felt the arrogant insults heaped upon us by the foreign press.

As soldiers I know that you understand and appreciate the importance of your position. You have volunteered to maintain and defend your Government against a daring, brave unscrupulous foe, (I am sorry to say our own countrymen.) They have attempted to wrest from you that which has been achieved by the blood of a noble, gallant and patriotic ancestry, embracing many names cherished and revered by you all. Should success crown the arms of the United States in the struggle to maintain our Government, your names too, will be cherished and revered by generations yet unborn. When this Government was formed by the people, no sectional divisions existed among them—it was made by them a common Government in view of a common destiny, resting as it did upon the Union and fraternal relations of the people of the States, who formed it.

Our cause should be now a common cause. There should be no political divisions among us, but every freeman able to bear arms should be willing to do so, to preserve our liberties, our name, and our nationality. To be a *free citizen* of the United States of America, is to hold a position, of which every man should be proud, and to be a *soldier*, guarding the temple of liberty, defending freemen's rights, is your proud distinction. This is not a war upon the Administration, for had it been, the ballot-box would have afforded the peaceable remedy, without the cost of a dollar of treasure, or the spilling of a drop of blood. It is the fixed determination of the four hundred thousand slaveholders of the Southern States to govern the thirty millions of freeman of these United States, or to break up the *Union*, and establish an independent Government. If we submit to the former, we will then be governed by four million and a half of the African race, through their four hundred thousand owners.

You have been taunted by your neighbors that you are fighting for the abolition of slavery. It is not so.—The President, in what I think I term justly his peace proclamation, declared that if the people of the States in rebellion would, on the 1st day of January last, lay down their arms and submit to the Constitution of the United States, as we are doing, that they should be protected in all their rights that they have repudiated.

Had the farmers of the Constitution thrown a shield around that instrument, by declaring that if the people of any of the States should in anywise annul, or in any manner refuse to submit to the same, that they should be declared guilty of treason, and be punished by death and the confiscation of their properties? But they having failed to do so, it became a military necessity for your Chief Magistrate to issue the proclamation referred to.

You have been recruited for the service under authority from the War Department delegated to me. I have deemed it due to myself and just to you, to disabuse your minds of any wrong impressions that may have been made upon you, in regard to the purpose for which this war is being prosecuted, as well as to state that which I know to be your duties as soldiers in the field. The first, is a strict and prompt obedience; the second, a proper care of Government property under your charge; the third, the preservation of your health, which can only be maintained by temperate habits.

A Striking Contrast.

The Nashville *Union*, (Democratic) after a suspension of some weeks, has reappeared, and well does it deserve its name—UNION—not an unconditional Unionism, subordinate to slavery, nor in alliance with Northern "peace" *Democracy*. Here is its opening blast as it rushes once more into the battle for the Union:

"We are in the midst of a mighty revolution, in which it is ruin, disaster and death for loyal men to take one step backwards. Others may grow lukewarm, and talk of compromising with traitors, but with our consent not a star shall fall, or a stripe be torn from the National banner by the Richmond dynasty. We are unconditionally for the nationality and integrity of the Federal Union, now and forever, and we are the political brother and fellow-soldier of every man, whether he voted for Bell, Douglas, Breckinridge, or Lincoln, who is a bold and determined friend of the Federal Union, and of our country's nationality. We hate the Richmond dynasty, and their Conscription and Twenty Negro Exemption Laws and Secessionism, and cotton negro-aristocracy, in all its forms, as we do the devil. We want the fertile and broad fields of the South to be the homes of free, intelligent white laborers, instead of degraded and ignorant negro serfs. We want to see labor and laborers elevated and made respectable in Tennessee. We want to invite an influx of loyal immigrants into our State, to put new life and enterprise into her paralyzed limbs, and 'punched full of holes by the daggers of treason,' and streaming with the life-blood of her young men. We want to see the creed and practice of loyalty raised so high that patriots will deem it a disgrace to apologise for treason and traitors. We want to see the land once more blessed with the enduring sunshine of an honorable peace, based upon the complete and unconditional submission of the rebels now in arms, and not lit up with the deceitful glow of a peace based upon emasculate loyalty and concessions to traitors—the glow of a meteor which would shine only to betray, and going out, would leave us in a darkness tenfold more gloomy than that which prevailed before."

—Contrast this noble and out-spoken devotion to the Union, in the very midst of slavery, with the hypocritical whining of Northern traitor politicians of the Vallandigham stamp.

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THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 25, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NEWS.

We expect stirring news before the close of the week.

From all the Southern States the news is cheering for our good old flag. The rebels will die hard, but they must die, that the best country on the face of the earth may live. Vicksburg, Charleston, and all the rebel strongholds must fall.

"It would be well for the *Globe* to get all it can in *advance*, but how will it be with the parties who pay?"—*Monitor.*

All parties who pay in advance can have their money refunded whenever they want to withdraw from the support of the *Globe*. This has been our rule for sixteen years. We never yet have *forced* the *Globe* upon a single individual. If the *Monitor* had no other subscribers than those who asked for it, it would not have twenty subscribers in town, nor two hundred in the county. We don't *steal* our living, nor *force* it from the pockets of the people.

The terms of the *Globe* are still the same, $1,50, in advance—the money to be returned at any time the subscriber may be dissatisfied with his bargain.

A Remonstrance from the South.

The New Orleans *Delta* of Jan. 29th addresses "a word to the North," in which it asks: "Are those gentlemen at the North who are crying *peace* and *armistice*, aware of the mischief they are doing? Are they aware that in every such utterance they nerve the arms of the enemy and renew the hopes of the rebel army, which is only kept from revolt by promises of a speedy peace, which promises of peace are generally based upon some speech made in Congress or in New York?—Is it fair to decree the finance of the country—a country whose resources are such that she can load ships with food and raiment for the subjects of the haughtiest government in Europe—and proclaim that the nation will be ruined if that state paper is not withdrawn and this measure advanced?—Why not leave the conduct of the war to the President and his generals?—You say you are determined to fight to the bitter end. Very well."

"What is this measure or that measure," continues the *Delta*—"the adoption or rejection of any particular line of policy on the part of the Administration—to the one great duty of the hour, the absolute crushing of rebellion?"

R. B. Brown, editor and proprietor of the *Brownsville Times*, has purchased the *Genius of Liberty*, published at Uniontown, and consolidated the two papers. The first issue under the new arrangement—still the "*Genius of Liberty*"—surprises us very much.—We are sorry we cannot wish Mr. Brown success. We pity the young man who can be influenced to give "aid and comfort" to the rebels.

THE NASHVILLE (Ten) UNION thus forcibly discourses on the sham unanimity of the South in favor of the slaveholders' rebellion:

"The *Louisville Union* says that the Southern people *were* not disunionists. We never said the contrary, and we go still further, and affirm our belief that the *southern people are* not to-day disunionists. If the conscription law, enforced by Morgan, Forrest, Wade, and hundreds of other guerrilla chiefs, with armed bands of desperadoes, had not recruited the rebel armies; if a military tyranny, more terrible than Austrian despotism, did not stamp out the first symptoms of resistance; if it were not high treason to hinder the circulation of confederate notes; if the power of a wealthy and almost unanimous consolidated slaveholding minority were broken, a large majority of the citizens of the south would to-day be for the Union. The fear of the dungeon, the halter, and the sword have silenced the voice of southern loyalty."

ENLISTING COLORED MEN.—The *Press* of Philadelphia, of Saturday last, says:

"We learn that, a few days ago, recruiting and transportation offices were opened, somewhat privately, in this city to enlist colored soldiers for Massachusetts regiments. At different times small squads of colored men have been forwarded to Boston. Governor Andrew sent an officer to this city to consult with the leading men of color, and the interview, it is said, proved very satisfactory. Should the Governor confirm what the officers agreed to, which relates to bounty and such matters, there will be a grand rush of blacks from this State to enlist in Massachusetts regiments.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* suggests, "that in order to economize in clothing, dickies be again worn, as in olden times, that two shirts and six dickies be equal to six shirts." Just so, and if a man should happen to be hard up, he can wear the dickey alone.

John Van Buren on the War.

Mr. John Van Buren appears to have considerably modified his views in relation to the rebellion and the great National questions involved. He addressed a large political (Democratic) meeting in the city of New York, on the evening of the 10th inst., in which he took new and high ground on the war and collateral subjects. He said, speaking of the disposition of the south to listen to reason and a restoration of the Union:

"The South would not hear of a convention until after their independence had been recognized; and never, while he lived, should that recognition take place if he could help it. They had refused to go into a convention to remodel the Constitution, while, if they had favored it, a new election for President might have taken place in sixty days. He never doubted that Davis and the other leaders in this rebellion were opposed to reunion, and, therefore, until the south can put down the men who led her into rebellion, the war must go on. He was utterly opposed to accepting mediation from any quarter."

Referring to the Emancipation Proclamation, which on its first appearance he had strongly condemned, he used this pointed and significant language:

"Now, this proclamation, therefore, in my judgment, does *nothing except what any general commanding the army might do.* That is to say, *as our army advances, slaves are set free. There is no escape from that conclusion.* Slavery exists to some extent by superior force, and when our armies advance against slaveholders in rebellion, unless they choose to take the oath and keep their slaves in bondage, *they follow the fortunes of all the rest of their property, and are destroyed or set forever free.*"

For the Globe.]

INDEPENDENCE.

MR. LEWIS:—I love to see an independent newspaper. A man who will speak the truth in tones that can not be misunderstood, regardless of all sects, parties, and factions, is a man after my own heart, and the man who will accomplish any good work he undertakes. Some newspapers seem to be so completely chained down by the narrow and contracted notions of their editors and party, that they can only see the truth on one side of a question. I go for the noble sentiment of JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL, when he penned the following beautiful and independent sentiment:

"We will speak out. We will be heard,
Though all the earth's system crack.
We will not bate a single word,
Nor take a letter back.

"We speak the truth, and what care we
For hissing and for scorn,
While some faint gleaming, we can see
Of Freedom's coming morn.

"Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,
Let traitors turn away;
Whatever we have dared to think,
That dare we also say."

SAXTON, Pa. S.

Will Huntingdon County be Ruled Out?—The Democracy of Bedford and Somerset counties will have Senatorial Conferees appointed according to democratic usage, and will of course refuse to receive Conferees from this county unless they are appointed in some honest way in which the Democracy of the county have a voice.—Huntingdon county cannot expect the Senatorial Delegate if she is not properly represented in the Conference.—Will the Democracy of Huntingdon county look to their interests?

Railroad Changes.—D. T. Caldwell, formerly conductor on the Baltimore Express, between Altoona and Harrisburg, has been assigned to the passenger train on the Bald Eagle Valley R. R., from Tyrone to Bellefonte.

J. Mazaree, late Baggage Agent at Altoona, has been appointed conductor on the Baltimore Express, in room of D. T. Caldwell.

HON. Hopewell Hepburn, formerly Associate Judge of the District Court of Pittsburg, Pa., died on Sunday, the 15th of February, in Philadelphia, in which place he has been residing and practicing law since he left the bench.

His death was announced in the Supreme Court on the following day, by Mr. Parsons, and Chief Justice Lowrie responded.

COTTON.—We have heard of a family lately in Philadelphia emptying their matrasses which were filled with cotton, and realizing therefrom the snug sum of six hundred dollars.—"Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

Take Off Your Soger Close.—An order has recently been issued from the Headquarters of the Army, instructing Provost Marshals to gather up all military clothing and army buttons that may be worn by any persons not in the service, excepting those worn by discharged soldiers, and they will be allowed to wear them as a badge of honor.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

POCKET SEGAR CASES—a fine assortment for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—A soldier as a deserter in Montgomery county, was brought before the court on a *writ of habeas corpus*, and his discharge demanded on the ground that when he enlisted he was a minor, and entered the army without the consent of his parents. It appeared in evidence, however that the parents had been receiving the relief paid to the families of volunteers, thus recognizing the enlistment. The minor soldier was remanded to his regiment for service.

An Old Farmer's Speech.

[We like to hear loyal men speak the honest sentiments of an honest people. The following speech, lately delivered in the Illinois Senate by an *Old Farmer*, has the ring of the pure metal. Such men as the speaker refers to have already disgraced the Democracy, and if they are not soon checked by the honest masses, all true and loyal Democrats will be compelled to seek better company. Traitors and Democrats cannot work harmoniously together. Traitors must be expelled from the ranks of the Democracy before the party as an organization can expect to do any good for the country.]

The following is the speech of Mr. Funk as we find it reported:

The Great Speech of the Season---The Traitors Lashed and Defied to their Teeth

A great sensation was caused by a speech delivered by Mr. Funk, one of the richest farmers of the State, a man who pays over $3,000 per annum in taxes towards the support of the Government. The lobby and gallery were crowded with spectators. Mr. Funk rose to object to trifling resolutions which were being introduced by the Democrats to kill time, and stave off a vote upon the appropriations for the support of the State Government.—He said:

Mr. Speaker—I can sit in my seat no longer and see such boys' play going on. These men are trifling with the best interests of the country. They should have asses' ears to set off their heads, or they are secessionists and traitors at heart.

I say that there are traitors and secessionists at heart in this Senate.—Their actions prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their gibes and laughter and cheers here nightly, when their speakers get up in this hall and denounced the war and the Administration, prove it.

I can sit here no longer and not tell these traitors what I think of them.—And while so telling them, I am responsible myself for what I say. I stand upon my own bottom. I am ready to meet any man on this floor, in any manner, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon, upon this charge against these traitors. [Tremendous applause from the galleries.] I am an old man of sixty-five. I came to Illinois a poor boy. I made a little something for myself and family. I pay $3,000 a year in taxes. I am willing to pay $6,000, aye $12,000. [great cheering, the old gentleman bringing down his fist upon his desk with a blow that would knock down a bullock, and causing the inkstand to bounce half a dozen inches in the air,] aye, I am willing to pay my whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these traitors that are seeking to destroy it. [Tremendous cheering and applause, which the Speaker could not subdue.]

Mr. Speaker, you must please excuse me. I could not sit longer in my seat and calmly listen to these traitors.—My heart, that feels for my country, would not let me. My heart, that cries out for the lives of our brave volunteers in the field, that these traitors at home are destroying by thousands, would not let me. Yes, these villains and traitors and secessionists in this Senate, [striking his clenched fists on the desk with a blow that made the house ring again] are killing my neighbors' boys, now fighting in the field. I dare to tell this to these traitors, to their faces, and that I am responsible for what I say to one and all of them. [Cheers.] Let them come on, right here. I am sixty-five years old, and I have made up my mind to risk my life right here, on this floor, for my country. [Mr. Funk stood near the lobby railing, his desk being one of the row immediately in front of it. A crowd, as he proceeded, collected around him, evidently with the intention of protecting him from violence, if necessary. The last announcement was received with cheering, and I saw many an eye flash, and many a countenance grow radiant with the light of defiance.]

These men sneered at Colonel Mack, a day or two ago. He is a little man, but I am a large man. I am ready to meet any of them, in place of Colonel Mack. I am large enough for them, and I hold myself ready for them now and at any time. [Cheers from the galleries.]

Mr. Speaker, these traitors on this floor should be provided with hempen collars. They deserve them. They deserve them. They deserve hanging I say. [Raising his voice and violently striking the desk.] The country would be better off to swing them up. I go for hanging them, and I dare to tell them so, right here, to their traitorous faces. Traitors should be hung. It would be the salvation of the country to hang them. For that reason I would rejoice at it. [Tremendous cheering.]

Mr. Speaker, I beg pardon of the gentlemen in the Senate who are not traitors, but true, loyal men, for what I have said. I only intend it and mean it for secessionists at heart.—They are here, in this Senate. I see them joke, and smirk and grin at a true Union man. But I defy them.—I stand here ready for them and dare them to come on. [Great cheering.] What man with the heart of a patriot could stand this treason any longer?—I have stood it long enough. I will stand it no more. [Cheers.] I denounce these men and their aiders and abettors as rank traitors and secessionists. Hell itself could not spew out a more traitorous crew than some of the men who disgrace this Legislature. this State, and this country. For myself, I protest against and denounce their treasonable acts. I have voted against their measures. I will do so to the end. I will denounce them as long as God gives me breath. And I am ready to meet the traitors themselves, here or anywhere, and fight them to the death. [Prolonged cheers and shouts.]

I said I paid three thousand dollars a year taxes. I do not say it to brag of it. It is my duty; yes, Mr. Speaker, my privilege to do it. But some of the traitors here, who are working night and day to get their miserable little bills and claims through the Legislature, to take money out of the pockets of the people, are talking about high taxes. They are hypocrites, as well as traitors. I heard some of them talking about high taxes in this way, who do not pay five dollars to support the Government. I denounce them as hypocrites as well as traitors. [Cheers.]

The reason that they pretend to be afraid of high taxes is that they do not want to vote money for the relief of the soldiers. They want also to embarrass the Government and stop the war. They want to aid the secessionists to conquer our boys in the field. *They* care about taxes? They are pigayune men, any how. They pay no taxes at all, and never did, and never hope to, unless they can manage to plunder the Government. [Cheers.] This is an excuse of traitors.

[Here the Speaker called for order in the galleries.]

Mr. Speaker, excuse me. I feel for my country in this her hour of danger; I feel for her from the tips of my toes to the ends of my hair. This is the reason I speak as I do. I cannot help it. I am bound to tell these men to their teeth what they are, and what the people, the true loyal people, think of them. [Tremendous cheering.—The Speaker rapped upon the desk in unison with the applause, apparently to stop it, but really to add to its volume, for I could see by his flushed cheek and flashing eye that his heart was with the brave and loyal old gentleman.]

Mr. Speaker, I have said my say.—I am no speaker. This is the only speech I have made. And I do not know that it deserves to be called a speech. I could not sit still any longer, and see these scoundrels and traitors work out their selfish schemes to destroy the Union.—They have my sentiments. Let them one and all make the most of them. I am ready to back up all I say, and I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon. [Tumultuous applause, during which the old gentleman sat down after he had given the desk a parting whack, which sounded loud above the din of cheers and clapping of hands.]

I never witnessed so much excitement in my life in an assembly. Mr. Funk spoke with a force of natural eloquence, with a conviction and truthfulness, with a fervor and passion that wrought up the galleries, and even members on the floor, to the highest pitch of excitement. His voice was heard in the stores that surrounded the square, and the people came flocking in from all quarters. In five minutes he had an audience that packed the hall to its utmost capacity. After he had concluded, the Republican members and spectators rushed up and took him by the hand to congratulate him. The Democrats said *nothing*, but evidently felt the castigation they were receiving most keenly, as might be seen from their blanched cheeks and restless and uneasy glances.

GENERAL BUTLER IN BALTIMORE.

His Reception Speech.—A Review of the War.—Our Position and Prospects Cheering.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—General Butler arrived here this morning at ten o'clock. He was escorted to the Eutaw House by a Committee of Councils and the Union League. His reception at the hall of the Maryland Institute this evening was a grand affair. The vast hall was splendidly decorated with flags, and densely packed with a most enthusiastic assemblage.

Thirty-four young ladies dressed in white, and each bearing a flag, were on the platform, and during the evening they sang patriotic airs. A band of music was also in attendance.

The appearance of the General was greeted with long continued cheering.

He made a brief speech, thanking the citizens of Baltimore for their kind expressions of regard, and enthusiastic greetings, which he took as an earnest of their unalterable devotion to the Union, and determination, come what may, to stand by the Government.—He alluded to his first entrance into Baltimore on the night of May 14th, 1861, when, in the midst of a violent storm, he marched his forces to Federal Hill, and formally occupied the city. He compared the condition of Baltimore then, under the influences of Secession rule, with what it is now, since, with the aid and protection of the Government, the true-hearted Union men of Baltimore had put down the rebel sway. He warmly eulogized the loyalty of Baltimore.

Alluding to the progress of the war, he said there was much, very much, to encourage us in the progress we had made in the past year. Let us post the books, and see how we stand. A year ago, when he passed through this city on his way to the Southern coast, how did we then stand? The rebels had all of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas; all of Virginia, except that portion under the guns of Arlington Heights and Fortress-Monroe. Now we have all of Missouri, all of Kentucky, two-thirds of Arkansas, at least half of Tennessee, and Roseerans, thank God, was there, and good for the other half. We have two-thirds of Virginia, a third of North Carolina, all of Florida, and a large portion of Louisiana. And what was left to the bogus Confederacy? Texas, intriguing with the French Emperor to get away from them; Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and what remained of North Carolina and Virginia. Very soon the Mississippi river would be in our control, and thus the Confederacy would be severed. Might we not truly say, with some of the rebel Congressmen, that another such year of progress would see the Confederacy annihilated?—Truly the folds of the great anaconda were tightening round the rebellion, and crushing it in its irresistible grasp. He alluded to the threats of foreign interference in our affairs.—Let it come. The nation would rise to the emergency. Already, Congress had clothed the President with the mighty power of the entire military force of the whole nation, and if that were not enough for the overthrow of domestic traitors, and foreign foes, would arm every man in the nation—white and black, and blue, and gray, if need be. [Great cheering.] The nation was but in its infancy. The western world had scarce begun to put forth its strength. These throes and agonies were but the pains of teething, and when the teeth are fairly through, let traitors beware, and tyrants stand back everywhere.

The General sat down amidst long-continued applause.

WAR NEWS.

Piteous Appeal from Beauregard.

The Defence of Charleston and Savannah. — Non-Combatants Ordered to Retire.—Rebels short of Arms.—Pikes, Scythes, Spades, and Shovels to be used to Defend the Firesides of the Rebels.—A Brilliant Success or Glorious Death."

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,
February 19.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday contains the following telegram, dated Charleston, S. C., February 18:

The following proclamation of Genl. Beauregard will appear in the papers to-morrow:

Headquarters of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, February 18th.

It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah, that the movements of the enemy's fleet indicate an early land and naval attack on one or both cities, and to urge that persons unable to participate in the struggle shall retire.

It is hoped, however, that this temporary separation of some of you from your homes will be made without alarm or undue haste, thus showing that the only feeling which animates you in this hour of supreme trial is the right of being able to participate in the defence of your homes, your altars, and the graves of your kindred.

Carolinians! Georgians! The hour is at hand to prove your zeal for your country's cause. Let all able-bodied men, from the seaboard to the mountains, rush to arms!

Be not too exacting in the choice of weapons. Pikes and scythes will do for exterminating your enemies; shovels and spades for protecting your firesides.

To arms, fellow-citizens! Come to share with us our danger, our brilliant success, or our glorious death!

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

Official—J. M. OTTEY, A. A. G.

The final preparations for the expected attack are being rapidly perfected. Our troops and people are calm and confident.

From the Mississippi River.

CHICAGO, Feb 20.—A special Cairo despatch says that the sickness in the army at Vicksburg is increasing.

A barge containing 7,000 bushels of coal, ran the blockade on Saturday night, without accident or discovery.

The *Whig*, of the 9th, says the river is overflowing the banks on the Louisiana side, and the town of De Soto opposite is nearly submerged. It was expected that the whole Peninsula would soon be under water.

The *Appeal's* correspondence of the 9th, says, there is now no longer a doubt that the whole force of the enemy is concentrated within seeing distance of the city.

The mortar-boats were towed down yesterday, to a point near the rendezvous of the fleet. Every moment we may expect to announce the commencement of the attack.

The town of Bolivar Landing, fifty miles above Memphis, has been destroyed by the *gun-boat Conestoga*, in retaliation for the guerillas firing on the steamer Jenny Lind.

A Cairo telegram says that the Ram, Queen of the West, has gone up the Red River for the purpose of destroying the rebel vessels there. If this is true, one chief source of the rebel supplies will be cut off.

LATEST NEWS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG COMMENCED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A special Memphis despatch, dated Saturday, furnishes advices from Vicksburg to the 18th.

Active hostilities against Vicksburg commenced on that day. The mortar boats were towed into position and opened briskly. The effect of their shots was not known.

The firing was responded to by three batteries, when our position was found to be too much exposed for effective operations, and it was changed.

The bombardment was then renewed.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

MURFREESBORO', Feb. 20.—The capture of Vicksburg was reported to-day by Confederate officers who approached our lines with a flag of truce from the rebel General commanding at Tullahoma.

Captain Hoblitzell, of General McCook's staff, received the flag, and in conversation, the officer in charge of the mission remarked, "well, you have got Vicksburg at last, though you have paid dearly for the prize." After adverting to the subject in these words, he refused to give any particulars. The rumor is credited at headquarters.

The weather to day has been more encouraging, and stormy winds have set in, which will greatly improve the condition of the roads. If these winds continue for three days longer, you may reasonably expect to hear of the immediate resumption of active operations.

ALL FOR WHISKY.—A Chester county contemporary describes a novel style of conveying whisky to volunteers in the army, in vogue with the friends of the soldier in that locality. They procure whisky, put it in stout bottles, well corked, and then place it in a lump of dough preparatory to being baked into bread. Thus the soldier gets a loaf of bread as well as a little of the "critter." In going through the process as above described one day this week the whisky became too hot in the oven, when an explosion took place, scattering the dough and the whisky over the room in all directions.

☞ We hear a good anecdote concerning a sober laddie on one of our gunboats.—The vessel was just going into action and our soldier was upon his knees, when an officer sneeringly asked him if he was afraid?

"No, I was praying," was the response.

Well, what were you praying for?" continued the officer.

"Praying that the enemy's bullets may be distributed the same way as the prize money is, *principally among the officers,*" was the quick and ready retort.

THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1863, for sale at Lewis' Book Store—price 12 cents.

The Conscription Bill.

Mr. Wilson's bill, which passed the Senate of the U. S. last week, provides in substance as follows:

All able-bodied male citizens, and those who have declared their intentions to become such, or have exercised the right of suffrage, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, constitute the National forces of the United States, and are liable to perform military duty when called out by the President. The exempts are those who are physically or mentally unfit, the Vice President, heads of Executive Departments, United States Judges, Governors of States, only son of an indigent widow, or infirm parent, or one such son, where there are two or more, to be selected by the parent, also the only brother of orphan children under 12 years, also the father of motherless children of the same age; and where two of a family are in military services, the remainder of such family, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. No person convicted of felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve.

The national force not now in service is to be divided into two classes, the first class embracing all between 20 and 35 years of age, and all unmarried men between 35 and 45 years of age. The second class embraces all the others, and will not be called into service until after the first class. For convenience of enrollment, districts are made corresponding with the Congressional districts; in each of which the President appoints a Provost Marshal, with the rank and pay of a Capt. of Cavalry, or he may detail an officer of similar rank who shall have a Bureau in the War Department, and shall make the needful rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act. These Marshals are to arrest deserters, report treasonable practices, and detect spies, &c.

In each district there is to be a Board of Enrollment, consisting of the Provost Marshal and two other persons, appointed by the president, one of whom is to be a physician and surgeon. This board shall divide the district into convenient sub-districts and perfect an enrollment once in each year, each class to be enrolled separately. Persons thus enrolled are subject for two years to be called into service to serve for three years or during the war, on the same footing with the present volunteers, advance pay, bounty money, &c., included.

When necessary to make a draft, the President shall indicate the number for each district, taking into consideration the number already furnished since the beginning of the war, so as to fairly equalize the burden; the enrolling officers shall then make the draft with 50 per cent. addition, and within ten days serve notice upon the drafted men.

Substitutes may be furnished, or commutation made, not to exceed three hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Secretary of War. Any person drafted and failing to report, or furnish a substitute, or pay his commutation, shall be deemed a deserter, and subject to immediate arrest.

The bill provides for the proper surgical examination of drafted men, and the punishment of surgeons who receive bribes.

When the draft is finished, all those not taken are allowed traveling pay to their homes. Those who furnish substitutes are exempt for the entire time of draft, and the substitute has the same pay, &c., as though originally drafted.

The bill also provides that volunteers now in service who re-enlist for one year, shall have a bounty of $50, one-half paid down; those who enlist for two years receive $25 of the $100 bounty.

There are also provisions for the consolidation of skeleton regiments; also that generals in the field may execute court-martial sentence against spies, deserters, mutineers, or murderers, without reference to the President; courts-martial may reduce absentee officers to the ranks; clothing, arms, &c., shall not be sold, pledged, or given away, and may be taken wherever found in illegal hands; persons who entice soldiers to desert, or harbor them, or buy their arms or uniforms, and ship captains or railroad conductors who knowingly convey deserters, may be fined $500 and imprisoned from six months to two years.

Any person who resists a draft, or counsels others to do so, or dissuades them from performing military duty, shall be summarily arrested, locked up until the draft is finished, then be tried by a civil court, and be fined $500, or imprisoned two years, or both.

The President, on the passage of this act, shall issue a proclamation recalling absentees from the army, who may return without punishment within the time indicated, except the forfeiture of pay for the time of absence; those who do not return will be deserters.

Officers absent with leave, except for sickness or wounds, receive half pay; officers absent without leave, no pay at all. There are other provisions, but chiefly of details not particularly important.

Important Southern News---Horrors of the Conscription.

CAIRO, Feb. 15.—The most perfect reign of terror the world has ever seen is now being experienced by the unfortunate residents of North Alabama and Mississippi. In the latter State, the Legislature recently enacted a law embracing all conscript men not included in the Confederate act, which includes all from eighteen to forty years of age, and that recently passed takes all from forty to sixty years of age.

The territory has been laid off into districts of twenty miles, and a recruiting colonel appointed for each district. A thousand colonels have been appointed to enforce the conscript and militia law in North Alabama. There are many Union men in that section of the State, and millions of property belonging to them. The efforts to force them into the confederate ranks has driven hundreds of them to the woods, where they continue to hide and suffer rather than be taken as conscripts. This induced a novel hunt for them. Guerillas and bloodhounds have been put upon their track, and many a poor victim has been smelt out in this way. Not long since, a young girl, carrying food to her father, who was hiding in a cave, was attacked by one of these bloodhounds and torn to pieces. It is estimated not less than one thousand men from Mississippi and Alabama have made their way to Corinth, where General Dodge made all possible provisions for them. Gen. Dodge sent out and brought in families of persecuted and down-trodden Union men, and has established a sort of encampment at home for all their families at Purdy, where they are likely to be free from persecutions.

At Corinth, a regiment is forming of Union men from Alabama and Mississippi. There are already six full companies. Capt. J. C. Cameron, the provost marshal of the district of Corinth, is to be Colonel of this regiment.

Among those who have recently suffered persecution are Abraham Kennedy and J. A. Mitchell, of Hacket and Bod settlement, Monroe co., who have been hung by the rebels for indulging in Union proclivities.

Mr. Hall Mark and daughter, of Lane county, have been shot, and the latter killed. Peter Lewis, an immediate neighbor, and suspected of Union proclivities, was hunted down by bloodhounds, and captured. The houses of J. A. Palmer, Wesley Williams, and other Union men, were burned over their families' heads, and the people living in the neighborhood notified that, if they harbored them, their own houses would be burned.

Mr. Peterson, living at the head of Bull Mountain, was killed for Union sentiments. Two women in Itawimain county were torn to pieces by bloodhounds.

In addition to the foregoing, hundreds of families, driven out of Alabama, have reached Corinth on foot, without food or clothing. Some of them are men eighty years of age.

A rigid enforcement of the conscription act probably induced a return to Memphis of many old citizens who went away under Order, No. 1, but who, when called upon to fight in a war of their own making, skulk away to Memphis, and seek the protection of the guns of the very men against whom they have all along vaunted their undying hatred.

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 125th Regt., P. V.

Stafford Court House, Va.,
February 16, 1863.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Here we are yet, stuck in the mud, crushing rebellion, "over the left," and enjoying our hard tack as usual. Since writing to you, nothing has transpired to disturb our quiet in the least. We pursue the even tenor of our way, independent of Greybacks here, or Secesh at home.—The grand Army of the Potomac is still on praying ground, and this side of the Rappahannock, and, from present indications, will remain so for some time,—at least, until the clerk of the weather alters his present plan of operations, and gives us sunshine enough to dry up Virginia mud. We hear of no brilliant charges, except what the sutler makes in his books, and that is about all the good it does him, for money has got to be so scarce with this regiment, that the time there was any on hand only exists in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The paymaster has come to the conclusion that the families of the 125th belong to the toad species, and can exist on air, for he never condescends to visit us, or even send us his likeness. We have been out over six months, and not a cent of pay yet; nor do I think we will get any until our time is up. There is a very large screw loose somewhere, and the sooner it is tightened the better it will be for the Government as far as getting our regiment back again is concerned.

Our General is absent, and Colonel Higgins is acting Brigadier. He knows how to run the machine, and I think it will not be a great while before he is a real Brigadier, instead of acting one. We have a new Assistant Surgeon in the person of Dr. Butler, from Blair county. He comes well recommended, and I presume will make a popular surgeon. I do think, without disparaging any, that we have the best corps of surgeons in the army. As Paddy says, "it is a pleasure to be sick to have the nice jintlemen tending him."

Several of our officers and men are going home on furloughs to see their friends; may they have a pleasant time.

News is distressingly scarce here; a small rebel raid would be a God-send to relieve the *monotony of camp life.* Our time is getting short, and if we are to see the spires of Richmond before our time is up, we had better be up and doing.

Our regiment is pretty healthy at present. The weather is as fickle and variable as a miss of sixteen, and I have got an attack of the mullegrubs; so Good bye.

TIMBERDOODLE.

Wholesale Desertions.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* gives the following evidence of the compulsory nature of the service exacted by the rebel military authorities, and of the wholesale desertions therefrom:

There was a large number of deserters in the country. It is estimated that over half the men who went into the service from the northeastern counties *in the State were at home* without leave, and most of them were skulking in the mountains to avoid the officers who had been instructed to arrest them. Others, under a few desperadoes, had banded together to resist any attempt that might be made to arrest them, or to release from the jails those who had been arrested.—Some of these bands had arms and ammunition, and were subsisting by plunder. There were also a few men who were enemies to the Confederate States, prominent among whom is the notorious Jeff Anderson, who escaped jail from this city last spring with the bridge burners. There are also a few men among them who were prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and were thereupon released by the Yankees. Whether these had been active, or in any way instrumental in engendering or furthering the disturbances, or trying to spread disaffection, or whether they themselves were really hostile to the Confederate States, has not been definitely ascertained. Most of the deserters are men who have volunteered—very few among them being conscripts. Indeed, the conscription law in that section has never been enforced.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 25, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

ITEMS.—For information to the traveling public we would state that, under the present arrangement, on the Penna. Railroad, on Monday morning there is no fast line east, no Baltimore Express west, and no Emigrant train west. And on Sunday there is no Fast Line west, no mail train east or west. The Emigrant train runs westward only, and is used only as an accommodation train, and stops at all the stations; its time here is 12.30. It is a great convenience to the local travel.

—The Coal deposit, erected by the Penna. Railroad Company at the upper end of town is almost completed. At this point all the locomotives on the Middle Division between Altoona and Harrisburg, are to take their coal. This does away with the deposit now in use at Mifflin. This point is chosen on account of its being so convenient to the H. & B. T. R. R. We have heard that the probable consumption at this place will be 150 tons per day. The deposit is built large enough to store several thousand tons of coal at one time.

—R. H. Lamburn, Esq., Inspector of iron and coal for the Penna. Railroad, paid the different coal mines on Broad Top a visit recently; he enjoys the reputation of being a scientific gentleman, and we know he well understands his business. He intends giving the various coals a thorough test. And as the Penna. Railroad Co. are desirous of purchasing the best quality, we presume they will be governed in future by his report.

—In a letter received recently from our fellow-townsman, Maj. Lawrence, of the 125th Regt., P. V., we are glad to say the Major is enjoying as good health as could be expected under the circumstances. The Regt. has undergone some severe service. It was at Stafford Court House. They muster now some 550 men,—the balance of the men are discharged, sick and on detached duty.

—A bad practice.—We would call the attention of parents to the fact, that the boys of this place are in the habit of hanging on and jumping off of freight trains while passing through town. This is a dangerous practice, and should be stopped; if it is not you may look out for broken bones, and perhaps have a promising son brought home a mangled corpse.

—Large sale of Land.—The Juniata Forge property at Petersburg, with eight thousand acres of land, was sold on Monday last, the 16th inst., for the sum of forty thousand dollars, to Mr. John R. Hunter of that place. It belonged to the estate of Peter Shoenberger. There is an evident desire for capitalists to invest their money in real estate.

—Our young friend, Adjt. S. T. Davis of Rosecrans' army, paid us a pop visit on Wednesday last. He looked remarkably well, and feels and talks like a man should feel and talk who has the success of our arms at heart.—He expects to be in the next grand battle. Our best wishes are with him.

—A journeyman printer working at the *Monitor* office for some weeks, was arrested on Monday, charged with insulting several females on the streets during the evenings of last week.—He was taken before Esquire Swoope, who, after hearing evidence, sent Mr. printer to board with Mr. Sheriff Johnston.

—Capt. Reed, of Broad Top, who is extensively engaged in erecting buildings at the various mining operations, has recently purchased the half interest in the Planing Mill, formerly owned by Thomas McCauley of Altoona. This will facilitate his business very much, and enable him to rush his work rapidity. The Capt. is a working man.

—The string band at Dudley, is improving with rapidity under the instruction of Prof. Eiler; they play some soul stirring airs. The professor resides in Blair county, but his classes are scattered all through this section of the country.

—We had a snow-squall again last Tuesday. The boys amused themselves as usual in front of our office.—They gave us a ride on one of their jumpers to the upper corner and back. Sleeding was good, and we thought, "Would I were a boy again."

—New Store.—Wm. Orbison, Jr., of this place has commenced the erection of a new store house at Dudley.—It is situated immediately opposite Mr. R. B. Wigton's store; he has our best wishes for his success.

—A party of young ladies and gentlemen of this place had a dancing party at Spruce Creek on the evening of the 17th, at the Railroad House, and were handsomely entertained by their host Mr. Haslett. They returned satisfied with their trip.

—In circulation—Counterfeit threes on the Bank of Penn township, Phila. They are well executed. Look out for them.

—Sharp-shooters should give attention, and be at McAlevy's Fort on Saturday, March 7th. A double barrel gun and a gold watch will be shot for. Enquire of S. Yocum.

—On Sunday, 22d, we had another snow, sufficient to make pretty good sleighing up to this time, Tuesday, P. M.; what it will be to-morrow we will not venture to guess. Tallow and beeswax may be in demand.

—Out of sight—gold and silver and our street crossings.

—Going up—the bonnets of the ladies and the price of wool.

—Spunky—the ladies who wanted to tar and feather the "nice young man."

—Sound—the people of Old Huntingdon on the war question.

—Getting sick—the "peace" party of Huntingdon county.

—A new stock of Photograph Frames at Lewis' Book Store.

—Still on the increase—loyal subscribers to the *Globe* with the ready Greenbacks.

—Senator Stutzman and Representative Benedict will accept our thanks for Records, etc.

—Congressman Wright will accept our thanks for valuable pub. doc.

—All the talk—the speech of the brave old patriot Funk in the Illinois Senate.

—Will be finished this week—the new Skylight Photograph Gallery a few doors west of the "Globe" office.

FIRE.—On last Saturday morning about one o'clock, Eagle Foundry, the property of Mr. J. W. Scott, about 3 miles from Broad Top City, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread with rapidity, and, notwithstanding the efforts made to extinguish it, was soon entirely consumed. The property was a good one, and the loss is heavy, as there was no insurance. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THINGS IN AND ABOUT SHADE GAP.—"Occasional," writing under date of Feb. 11th says:

"Perhaps not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has so much been done in one season in the Lumber business, as has been done this Winter.—We do not refer to our many new mills, preparing boards and scantling for market, for the amount sawed is not greater than usual. But we allude to the thousands and tens of thousands of hoop-poles and straps that have been manufactured and carted to the Railroad for thirty dollars per thousand. We refer to the Locust Pin business. This has given profitable occupation to many families during the stormy days of Winter. Perhaps one-third of our population have been engaged in getting out these pins at ten dollars per thousand. We know some individuals who have taken out as many as twenty-five and thirty thousand.

By the Lumber business we allude to the getting out of many thousand Railroad Ties. This may be considered a new feature in the lumber business here. Heretofore very few ties have been furnished, the distance to cart them to the Railroad being so great, it would not pay to haul such heavy timbers. Now the carting is almost entirely dispensed with. Each man is to deposit the ties on the banks of the Tuscarora Creek and at high water he is to assist in plunging them in. The price received is thirty dollars per hundred. The Company contracting for the same superintend the floating of them down to the Juniata, where a machine is constructed to lift them out of the water as they arrive. They may be deposited on the banks of the creek as high as Nossville, Tell township, and thence to the mouth of the creek, a distance of thirty miles, as it best suits the convenience of each individual. This brings into market a large amount of barked oak and other timber which would otherwise lie on the mountains and rot, whilst it fills the pockets of our citizens with Green Backs. This, Messrs. Editors, is another, and one of the chief reasons why money is so plenty in the lower end of Huntingdon County."

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spect'cles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occultistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*. *Ambrotypes* and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28 6m.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Feb 21 1863

Fancy and Extra Family Flour.. ..... $7 50@8 00
Common and superfine .... $6 00@6 50
Rye Flour $4 00
Corn Meal $4 00
Extra White Wheat ..... $1 86@2 00
Fair and Prime Red ..... $1 74@1 75
Rye 98
Corn, prime Yellow 87
Oats 61
Clover seed, New Do ..... $7 25@7 37½
Timothy ..... $2 87½@3 00
Flaxseed $1 75
Hides 9½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl. ..... $7.00@7.50
Extra do (not so good) 6.75
White Wheat 1.45
Red Wheat 1.41
Rye 1.00
Corn 1.00
Oats 40
Clover seed 6.00
Flaxseed 2.00
Dried Apples 2.00
Butter 15
Eggs 15
Lard 10
Hams 10
Shoulder 8
Sides 8
Tallow 9

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by FISHER & SON
Nov 11, 1863.

MARRIED,

On Thursday 19th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. WASHINTON NORRIS to Miss KATE HOOVER, both of Penn township.

By Rev. W. B. Purdy, Dec. 7. 1862, Mr. THADEUS JACKSON to Miss MARGARET E. ECHLEY, all of this county.

January 15th, by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JNO. E. SIBDLE to Miss SARAH HOUCK, all of Broad Top City.

On Wednesday, February 11th, at the Exchange Hotel, Altoona, by Rev. A. H. Sembower, W. H. MCDONALD to Miss ARAMINTA M. WOLVERTON, all of Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DIED,

Near Huntington, Ind., Feb. 7th, ELLIE, daughter of John A. and Amanda Miller, formerly of Mill Creek, Huntingdon, Penna., aged 1 year and 23 days.

"Dearest Ellie, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

M. A. M

In Alexandria, February 6, 1863, of phthisis pulmonalis, Lieut. WM. F. MCPHERRAN, Com. C, 125th Regt. P. V., aged 24 years, 3 months, 18 days.

Again do we hear the sad muffled drum,
Another brave soldier has gone to his home;
He has fought his last battle, the conflict is o'er,
He hears of the horrors of carnage no more.

Of freedom's brave sons, in their vigor and bloom,
By thousands have gone to the cold silent tomb,
And more shedding scenes we soon do mourn,
Their dear ones departed who never can return.

Then sleep, youthful soldier, the victory's obtained,
We feel that thy loss is thy infinite gain,
Thou hast gone where the weary are resting secure,
In a land for the just and a home for the pure.

J. L. A.

In this borough, on Monday, 16th February, of brain fever, CALVIN WHITTAKER, aged 19 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The deceased about two months ago, entered as an apprentice the Company's shop at Altoona, and shortly afterwards contracted a severe cold, but still insisted upon working, although repeatedly urged to return home and recruit his health. About three weeks ago he returned and a few days afterwards took his bed, and after a week of the most excruciating torture death kindly "loosed the silver cord," and gave the poor afflicted one rest. And now, we know, his spirit mingles with those whose robes have been made white in the blood of the Lamb, that he is now enjoying the companionship of those who sing the new song in those realms of eternal bliss, where "sickness and sorrow, pain and death are felt and feared no more." Cut down in the bloom of youth, with the flush of health upon his cheek, and all the high hopes of the future which he so fondly cherished rudely dashed to the earth, his death solemnly appeals to all to be ready. As a son he was dutiful and affectionate, as a brother loving, generous and true, and as a friend faithful and kind, ever willing to suffer pain himself rather than see another, with a kind word and a pleasant smile for all. Rest, weary one, rest. May the turf above thee be ever green and may affection's tears ever bedew the spot where sleeps all that was mortal of thee. Brave sufferer true friend, genial companion, fare well, a long, but we pray not final farewell.

B.

THE COMMERCIAL LIST
AND
LETTER SHEET "PRICE-CURRENT"
ARE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY
Stephen N. Winslow,
NO. 222 GOLD STREET,
Philadelphia.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF
The Merchants and Manufacturers,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
THE OPULENT AND THE INDIGENT:
Secret of their success and adversity
WILL BE CONTINUED.

Feb 24, 1863-1m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Edward Cox dec'd.]

Letters of Administration on the estate of Edward Cox, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN COX.
JOHN CUNRAN.
Executors.

Feb 24, 1863-6t.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted or having unsettled accounts with R. C. McGill, late of the Alexandria Foundry, to call at his residence in Alexandria and settle their accounts at or before the April court; if not, their accounts will be left in proper hands for collection; for, owing to the most outstanding debts, as settled a portion of his books, and the exceeding high prices of stock, the undersigned has been compelled to suspend business and make collections. All persons indebted will please call immediately and settle their accounts.

R. C. MCGILL.
Alexandria, Pa.

NOTICE.

Having leased to Mr. McNulty my old stand at Hunter's Run, formerly Hamilton Foundry, I take pleasure in returning thanks to the public for their past kind patronage, and kindly request a continuance of the same for the present, knowing that he will render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. R. C. MCGILL.

Feb. 24, 1863-6t. Alexandria, Pa.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased from R. C. McGill his old stand at business known as the Alexandria Foundry, and will continue the business, and endeavors to give general satisfaction to all persons favoring him with a call.

All work will be promptly attended to

M. MCNALLY,
Alexandria, Pa.

Feb 24, 1863-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mrs. Anna Hoffman, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Mrs Anna Hoffman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

All the personal effects of the deceased will be sold on the 20th inst.

DAVID SNARE,
Administrator.

Huntingdon Feb 21, 1863 -6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the estate of James Barnett, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
Administrator.

Feb. 4, 1863-6t

HOOPS! HOOPS!!

Good 12 and 14 feet Hoops wanted, for which the highest price will be paid. Cash on delivery.

WM. P. MCMULLEN & CO.,
No. 119 *Walnut Street.*
Philadelphia.

Dec. 31. 1862-1m.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 500 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct 21 1862 MCCLINTIC & SONS.

RECEIPTS and expenditures of Huntingdon county from the 7th day of January, 1862, to the 6th day of January, 1863, including both days:

RECEIPTS.

1851.	Charles Green, West.	$ 50 00
1856.	Solomon Hunter, Jackson.	297 00
1857.	William Johns, Cromwell.	73 44
1858.	Joseph Considine, Cromwell.	8 00
"	Samuel Sipes, Jackson.	70 00
"	Thomas H. Ball, Warriorsmark.	109 32
1859.	John Rothrock, Hopewell.	521 64
"	A. Harrison Huntingdon.	22 61
"	Perry Moore, Morris.	4 67
"	John Householder, Penn.	55 83
1860.	S. B. Wigton, Barree.	121 20
"	Jesse Cook Carbon.	50 10
"	Henry Lee, Jackson.	50 10
"	John P. Stewart, Dublin.	15 12
"	R. A. Lord, Porter.	744 31
"	John Silverthorn, Tell.	30 00
"	Jonas Buckwalter, Walker.	1 00
"	Henry Neff, West.	452 45 2984 91
1861.	John Gibson Alexandria.	150 31
"	John Logan Barree.	666 65
"	Jacob Weaver, Brady.	253 00
"	Christian Miller, Cass.	734 49
"	John D. Carbon, Carbon.	203 26
"	Isaac Ashton Cassville.	48 33
"	David Hyde, Clay.	527 19
"	James Baker, Cromwell.	670 15
"	Wm. Clymans, Dublin.	500 00
"	John Q. Adams, Franklin.	1015 96
"	Henry Wilkinson, Henderson.	232 88
"	David Dunn, Huntingdon.	674 53
"	John an Lenn, Hopewell.	77 72
"	John Oaks, Jackson.	642 50
"	Wm. B. White, Juniata.	149 63
"	Abraham Barnish, Morris.	992 34
"	Daniel Kyper, Oneida.	123 37
"	William Dean Penn.	5 00 62
"	David S. Deane, Porter.	572 68
"	Morris Cuthbert, Springfield.	217 33
"	John Shovel, Shirley.	609 92
"	George Gass, Shirleysburg.	117 18
"	Mathias Stoop, Tell.	826 92
"	Abraham Hice, Todd.	284 82
"	Benjamin Heffner, Walker.	500 00
"	David Lindsey, West.	1144 84
"	A. Hutchison Warriorsmark.	951 14
"	David W. Fink, Union.	64 00 12737 91
1862	Alexander Grist, Alexandria.	134 63
"	John Logan, Barree.	300 00
"	Jesse Yocum Brady.	252 43
"	Christian Miller Cass.	286 11
"	Isaac Ashton, Cassville.	49 50
"	Samuel Brooks, Carbon.	500 00
"	David Stevens, Clay.	45 37
"	Samuel Rocker, Cromwell.	118 21
"	William Clymans, Dublin.	50 00
"	Hugh Steele, Franklin.	1837 00
"	W. H. Flenner, Henderson.	50 00
"	George W. Shontz, Hopewell.	581 32
"	James Parr Huntingdon.	3054 27
"	Jackson Hamson, Jackson.	715 00
"	Rudolph Hetherson, Juniata.	508 24
"	Benjamin Brown, Morris.	452 51
"	William L. stutes, Penn.	500 00
"	Benj Neff, Porter.	1230 63
"	Thomas Adams, Springfield.	100 00
"	P. S. Lashorn, Shirley.	448 00
"	Geo Mc Cahan Shirleysburg.	91 00
"	Thomas Vaun Tell.	238 60
"	Abraham Hice, Tod.	500 00
"	Daniel W. Fink, Union.	242 27
"	Edmund Yocum, Walker.	288 04
"	John Copley, Warriorsmark.	1122 00
"	John Henderson, West.	1165 00 10991 25
Received on unseated lands,		273 81
School tax on "		53 34
Road tax "		332 44 946 59
Proceeds on estrayes—W. R. Myton.		1 75
"	S. Rudolph.	1 50
"	Adam Wartel,	3 00
Fines & Forfeited by D. Snare,		18 49 24 24
Recognizances forfeited.		26 27
Amount received on county:		
From B. H. Gourtman & Co.		2550 00
" A. G. Miles, Esq.,		1067 04
" B. F. McMurtrie,		1000 00
" H. T. White, Esq.,		1000 00
" Wm. Orbison, Esq.,		750 00
" Enoch Dorris,		500 00
" Isaac Speer,		325 00
" Dr. Hall, Dublin,		293 56
" Lilen Cottage,		292 76
" R. Henderson,		1000 00 7839 32
Amount of Militia fines collected by Treas'r.		908 71
For rents of Court House,		6 00
		42193 51

EXPENDITURES.

Attorney General, Prothonotary, Sheriff and Judges fees as set on Commonwealth Prosecutions,		595 46
Constables returning returns and election bills,		641 42
Judges, Clerks and Aftichard Elections, Grand and Traverse Jurors, Constables, Court Crier and Tipstaff,		8650 00
Expenditures on dead bodies,		22 75 73
Assessors and ors		1700 00
Wild Cat and Fox scalps,		876 00
Road and bridges viz:		421 00
" Damages to Donaldson, Jas. Lee,	11 20	2629 03
" Geo Jackson,	107 50	
" M. Mc Cahan,	42 19	
" Wm. Mc Cahan,	104 00	
" Elizabeth Zeth,	37 50	
" W. B. Smith,	75 00	
" Joseph Cunningham,	75 00	
" Nathaniel Bashart,	170 69	720 00
Bank books & stationary for Prothonotary, Sheriff & Commissioners,		167 72
Repairs to Court House and Jail, part for		1910 42
Repairs for same,		53 10
Gas at Court House,		3 00
Work and ice to Jail and Court House,		76 34
Postage,		24 37
Crier Court House,		22 00
Washing to Prisoners in Jail,		22 00
Sheriff Warrants for tenders, prisoners,		284 25
Printing for county—as in a Docket,		111 25
" Lists,		22 50
" Wm. Lewis,		19 63
" Jacob Lentz,		29 75
State Lunatic Hospital—as per Lentz,		206 62
" Chas Howat,		206 62
" D. Brotherton		206 94
W. P. Wagoner, fees as Prothonotary, Clerk of Sessions, &c.,		1144 75
Commissioners pay—of Pleasant,		90 00
" M. Edwards,		184 00
" J. Cummins,		67 21
" J. S. Isett,		84 00 425 21
Clerk of Commissioners,		375 00
Attorney for Commissioners:		
J. R. Gal. Esq., in full,		22 50
A. W. Benedict,		45 00 67 50
County Solicitor,		42 00
J. S. Specht, auditor, account of Prothonotary, Register and Recorder,		3 00 45 00
Expenses of Commissioners holding appeals,		1 50
Boxes paid to " Rudy,		111 25
" J. D. Isenberg,		200 00 311 25
Interest on bonds—Mrs. M. P. Reed,		30 00
" D. McMurtrie,		15 75
" Wm Stewart,		15 00
" M. Yocum,		17 00
" Thomas Fisher,		60 00
" Wm Patchison,		180 00
" Estate of,		21 42 149 34
School tax paid on unseated lands:		
R. Myton, John's township,		12 53
W. Madden, Cromwell "		5 83
John Love, Barree "		16 75
H. S. Isenberg, Juniata "		17 50
Sol Lynn, Hopewell "		31 24
J. A. Campbell, Brady "		2 26
R. F. Tussey, Porter "		31 85 129 27
Road tax paid on unseated lands:		
R. Myton, John's township,		15 80
John Agnew, Union "		44 60
Joel Hornbrook, Hopewell "		47 00
Peter Gates, Warriorsmark "		9 72 66 52
Refunding labor paid		53 45
H. T. White Esq., amount due him at Auditor's settlement, January 1862,		1079 27
H. T. White, Esq., amount of Commission on State Tax for 1861,		235 65
Paid for the relief of families dependant on volunteers in the service of the United States,		6343 50
Bounty paid to Volunteers,		12888 25
Redemption money paid out,		20 67
Treasurer of Huntingdon County Poor House,		47 15 25
Treasurers Commissions on $59411 29 at 1½ per cent.,		891 16
Balance due the county by the Treasurer,		2225 09
		42193 51

We, the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon county, duly sworn according to law, report that we have examined and settled and allowed according to law, the several accounts of John A. Nash, Treasurer of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners and receipts for the same for and during the past year and find a balance remaining in the hands of J. A. Nash, Treasurer, of three thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office in the borough of Huntingdon the 5th January, 1863.

HUGH G. FISHER,
MILTON H. SANGREE,
H. L. MCCARTHY.
} Auditors.

February 4, 1863.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES due at the settlement of January, 1863, for the year 1862

NAMES	TWP.	CENTS.	STATE.	MILL'S
1852 John Coulter, Walker,	"	"	$ 32 50	
1857. Joshua Greenland Cox,	"	"	6 50	
" Lukey Coffee Henderson	10 74	77 68	75 05	
1858. Wm. B. Shaw, Cass's	"	"	10 00	
1859. John Smith, Barree,	"	128 60	6 00	
1860. Solomon Bance, Jackson,	58 56	156 52	73 05	
" B. F. Wallace, Morris,	"	"	23 25	
" Neh. Cavalt Cassville,	"	"	7 00	
" H. Grant, Tunnamark,	107 22	"	"	
1857. Wm. Johns, Cromwell,	"	17 62	"	
1858. Joseph Considine, Jackson,	196 40	141 11	"	
" Saml Rhodes, Porter,	11 81	"	"	
1859. As Harrison, Huntingdon	691 94	724 10	"	
" David Parsons, Tell,	"	5 00	"	
" Isaac Cushman, Tod,	1 61	"	"	
1860. Isaac Watkerson, Brady,	384 86	224 05	"	
" Jesse Cook, Carbon,	347 25	199 98	"	
" John H. Weaver, Hopewell	253 41	288 01	"	
" W. K. Rahm, Huntingdon	741 65	351 22	"	
1861. John Bolton, Alexandria,	14 69	12 25	8 50	
" Jacob Musser, Brady,	135 70	89 17	6 50	
" Christian Miller, Cass,	6 19	"	"	
" J. D. Carbon, Carbon,	63 14	11 67	36 50	
" David Heck, Clay,	43 47	25 26	20 00	
" James Baker, Cromwell,	209 02	70 04	4 50	
" Wm. Clymans, Dublin,	"	4 61	9 25	
" R. S. Wilson, Henderson,	20 28	42 25	20 00	
" John Oaks, Jackson	59 75	76 26	46 00	
" Wm. B. White, Juniata,	58 81	31 56	14 00	
" Abm Barnish, Morris,	4 16	"	"	
" Benj Heffner Walker,	35 28	30 02	26 00	
" David Lindsey, West,	804 63	401 04	40 50	
" A. Hutchison, Warriorsm'k,	171 84	69 79	15 50	

1862. SPECIAL.

Alex. Gist Alexandria,	12 00	85 60	14 50
John Logan Barree,	68 69	251 11	320 97
Jesse Yocum Brady,	11 72	358 82	71 50
Christian Miller, Cass,	8 45	177 60	22 00
Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	08	64 78	23 34
Samuel Brooks, Carbon,	83 09	1481 63	350 28
David Stevens, Clay,	30 12	231 99	250 77
Samuel Rocker, Cromwell,	64 90	90 37	548 31
Wm Clymans, Dublin,	41 11	601 95	221 81
Hugh Steele, Franklin,	6 23	880 97	181 30
W. H. Flenner, Henderson	18 25	31 11	11 00
G. W. Shontz, Hopewell,	20 57	197 92	42 15
Jas Parr Huntingdon,	20 50	187 49	88 70
J. Harrison Jackson,	96 11	174 63	221 08
R. Brenneman, Juniata,	7 45	155 10	37 26
R. F. Brown, Morris,	58 15	750 20	261 45
John G. Rowe Oneida,	3 69	21 10	21 81
Wm. L. stutes, Penn,	22 77	393 21	79 31
Benj Neff, Porter,	26 25	212 13	110 17
Thos. Ashton Springfield	22 10	229 21	59 37
D. S Dunbrook, Shirley,	83 20	1254 14	434 20
George Lowe, Shirleysburg	5 23	164 51	51 93
Thomas Vaun Tell,	3 09	109 38	33 58
Abram Hice, Tod,	12 01	125 84	4 25
D. W. Fink, Union,	11 26	226 31	40 85
Ed. Yocum, Walker,	23 00	457 80	171 10
Jno Copley, Warriorsm'k	71 14	855 88	321 37
Jno. Henderson, West,	183 33	1190 69	548 99
			$ 28 78 20 83 18

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Huntingdon County Alms House, from Dec. 1, 1861, to December 2, 1862, inclusive.

DR.

RECEIPTS:

To amount drawn on County Treasury,	5,187 02
G. G. Tate, Steward for sundries, in his account, exclusive of orders,	152 09
	$5,339 11

CR.

EXPENDITURES:

By Sundry Expenditures for Provisions. File P.

By amt. persons for 1,960 lbs pork, No. 1 to 15,	439 26	
" " " 2,500 " beef, 14 to 29	103 41	
" " " 3,515 lb pork 2,862 lb beef, 21 to 28,	294 06	
" " " 177 bus corn,	27 to 31,	81 20
" " " 28 bus potatoes,	32 to 34,	24 95
" " " boardiers,	35 to 37,	33 83
		$977 61

By sundry expenditures for use of Farm. File F.

By sundry persons for smithing,	No. 1 to 4,	$3 90
" " nails and fencing,	5 to 8,	21 23
" " labor on farm,	9 to 11,	274 70
" " saundries,	12 to 17,	48 01
Scible, Eberly & Co., 1 house rake,	18,	29 00
		$376 84

By expenditures for Merchandise. File M.

By Shumway, Hart & Co., for an order,	$ 14–to be bot.		
R. S. Jenney & Co., groceries,	No 1,	46 00	
T. M. Bedrow, tobacco,	2,	29 35	
Robert A. Bus., boots and shoes,	3,	50 24	
Wm. A. Fraker, sundry merchandize,	4 & 5,	42 50	
Lees & Bevier,	6 & 9,	67 15	
Shively and Elliott,	do	10 to 13	79 08
J. S. Swoop,	do	14 & 15,	20 23
Wm. H. Brewster,	do	16 & 17,	65 30
Geo. Sipes, Pa'a	do	18,	29 40
David Ehrett,	do	19,	12 06
Sundry persons,	do	20 to 25,	27 33
			$457 84

Out Door Expenses. File O. D.

By relief afforded in 11 cases, continuous and permanent throughout the year, 1 to 12, $78 49
Relief afforded in 11 cases, time less than a year; averaging 28 weeks to each case, 13 to 23, 216 78
Relief afforded in sundry cases, immediate, without regard to time, 24 to 47 inclusive, 192 60
Sundry persons for coffins and funeral expenses, 48 to 54, 45 50
Sund physicians for service for out door paupers, 55 to 70, 171 66
Directors for sundry out door services, 71 to 81, 71 34
J. Morrison, for " 82 to 85, 59 35
Also for bringing in pau. & sund. furnished, $739 62

Removal and Delivery. File R.

By sundry constables and others, for bringing paupers to house,	1 to 9,	39 00
Sundry Justices of the Peace, for writing orders, &c.,	10 to 15,	17 05
		$57 05

Miscellaneous and Incidental. File I.

By sund persons, for shoemaking,	No. 1 to 8,	58 75
" " stone coal, 985½ tons,	9 to 1,	115 30
M. S. Hartson, tin-ware, &c.,	13 & 14,	25 97
H. T. White, commissions,	15,	57 11
L. A. Myers, bal on contract, &c.,	16 & 17,	84 49
Sundry persons, for house labor,	18,	40 74
" " insurance fees,	19 & 20,	20 00
Nash and Whittaker, pub. annual rep., &c.,	21 & 22,	40 00
Wm. Lewis, " "	23,	30 00
John Lutz, " "	24,	30 00
G. G. Tate, for compensation to Mrs. Tate, as matron,	25,	25 00
Sundry persons, for sundries,	26 to 45,	152 84
		$704 14

Salaries.

By Wm. Moore, for his services as director,		120 00
Saml. Peightal,	" "	120 00
Jas. Henderson,	" "	100 00
" Richardson,	" "	15 00
Dr. Robt. Bard, for his services to attend. physician for Indigent,		161 66
H. Brewster, for his services as clerk,		60 00
A. W. Benedict, " counsel,		25 00
		$601 66
By G. G. Tate, for sundries, not stated in his acct.,		6 67 71
		$3580 11

Products of the Farm.

412 bush in wh at; 120 bush grass seed; 1 000 bushels corn in ear; 453 bushels potatoes; 9 bushels cloves seed; 25 bushels onions; 4 bushels soup beans; 10 tons hay; 16 loads rain fodder; 4,000 lbs cabbage, (out of which in part was made 1 ton sour crout); 10 bushels parsnips; 10 bushels beets; 60 bushels turnips; 200 lbs pork; 1 fat cow; 1 fat heifer; 1 steer; 1 fat calf; 1 fat sheep; 200 chickens.

Articles Manufactured.

74 shirts, 54 flannels, 90 drawers, 48 pairs pantaloons, 26 pairs drawers, 54 pairs socks or stockings, 21 vests, 6 bed ticks, 3 pillow slips, 7 bolster slips, 64 aprons, 3 towels, 35 sheets, 17 comforts, 100 lbs flax, (a portion hand-spun), 72 cuts brooms, 26 axe handles, 200 pick handles, 200 pick handles for use of the coal regions.

Stock on Hand.

3 fat cows, 7 milch cows, 2 stock bogs, 1 three-year old steer, 2 two-year old steers, 3 yearling steers, 2 yearling heifers, 1 bull, 2 work horses, 1 brood mare, 2 two-year old colts, 1 two-year old horse, 1 two-year old mare, 2 one-year old colts, 1 one-year old horse, 1 one-year old mare, 1 spring wagon and harness, 4 plows, 2 double shovel plows, 1 shelf, 3 stoves, 1 log cutter, 1 three horse cultivator, 1 cart, 1 hand cart, 150 chickens, 1 turkey, 3½ ton hogs' lard.

Ditto.

of sundry articles sold out of the house and of the farm, and expended for work orders, &c., in lieu of home amounts as follows, viz.: Butter, $7 25; eggs, $4 22; beef on hand, $24 55; pork, $5 50; potatoes, $1 25; Mr. Richards' account of the balance against him, $50 31.

Statement of work afforded out of the house to sundry out door paupers, residents, and which does not affect wise appear in the report of the Directors: To the Whitsell township, $9 65; to Dublin township, $10 42; to the Shirleysburg township, $20 42; to the Franklin township, $14 75; to the Banks township, $1 37½; to the Jackson township, $4 00; to Samuel Whitsell, $2 00; and to the author of this list of said Schnebly's below, out doing about 230 acres, more or less of which about 70 acres are cleared and under fence, and the residue well timbered, having thereon two log dwelling houses, a log stable, a well of good water, an orchard of young bearing apple trees and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the consummation of the s

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the cast corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2 , 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,
GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.
AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence. furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $5 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the p rchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Cowanor Mill. and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.
Sept 17-1m.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardwares, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind. of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my *friends* of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have now in *store*, one of the *largest* and *most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farreira, (New Fur store), 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 25, 1862.-3m

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY !

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

FOR PRESENTS
TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

THE largest stock of De Laines in town
by
FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
GWIN'S.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by
Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

1863. THE 1863.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,

ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $200 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers. Pistols. Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN,
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWINS'.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingd'n Sept. 9, 1857

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf. J. M. WISE.

BIRD CAGES,
FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SIZE,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SAVE MONEY.

BUY WALL PAPER NOW ! !

WALL PAPER will double in price by spring—all who intend to use the article then, would save money by buying now. Several new styles have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. His stock is large—much of it was purchased when prices were low, and he is able to sell it now at Philadelphia wholesale prices.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of *notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.*

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

Jonas A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

COAL OIL LAMPS.

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a most NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all biliousdiseases. The pecuniary saving to a family would be almost abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

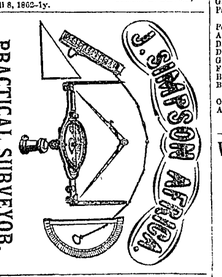
THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, has the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has undergone a thorough and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and Banking Exchanges.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accomodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,
April 8, 1862-1y.



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FOR EVERYBODY.

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The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dizey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
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For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public hat they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. *Shop on Hill* street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.
REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 260 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an unbreakable *celebrated* binder, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

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[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

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For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

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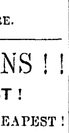

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THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the school of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
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☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

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SANDER'S do do
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Window Curtain Papers,
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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
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Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. ODDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

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Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
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Agent United States Express Co., New York.

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We add ours to the above recommendations.
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Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
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S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
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June 19, 1862.

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A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 11, 1863. H. ROMAN.

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THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

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GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDIONS AND FIFES,
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WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

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A good article for sale at
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Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
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THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

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READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables. Containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
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DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '58.

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Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

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Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

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Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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IN THE DIAMOND,
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VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

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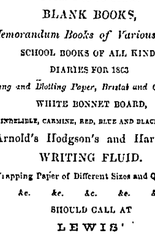

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